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IN THIS ISSUE

THE PAPER COLUMN
THE EARLIEST NATIONAL BANK TITLE CHANGES
Peter Huntoon 141
BANK HAPPENINGS
Bob Cochran 144
UNISSUED NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATING NOTES OF 1873
Gene Hessler 145
THE GREEN GOODS GAME
Forrest Daniels 152
IN MEMORIAM — Bryan G. Burke 152
RAILROAD NOTES & SCRIP OF THE UNITED STATES, THE CONFEDERATE STATES AND CANADA
Richard T. Hoober 153
MONEY TALES
Forrest Daniels 156

SOCIETY FEATURES

INTEREST BEARING NOTES 157
AWARD WINNERS AT CINCINNATI 157
FACES IN MEMPHIS AND CINCINNATI 157
NEW MEMBERS 158
MONEY MART 159

ON THE COVER: The portrait of James A. Garfield was engraved by Lorenzo Hatch. He served as President of the U.S. for 199 days; he was assassinated on 19 September 1881. (see pp. 143 & 148)

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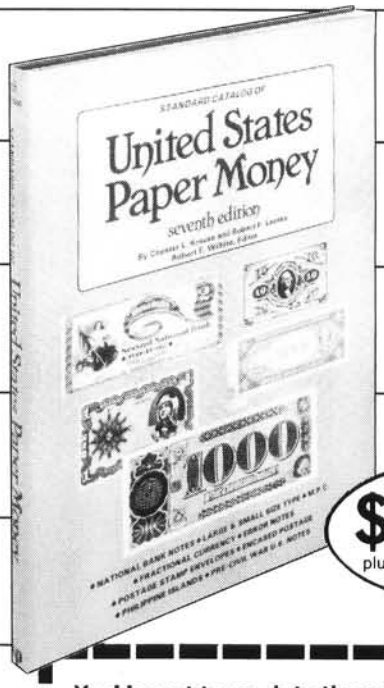

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THE PAPER COLUMN

by Peter Huntoon

The Earliest National Bank Title Changes

ABSTRACT

There were no provisions in the national banking laws to permit a national bank to change its title or location prior to May 1, 1886. This neglected detail even prevented a bank from altering its title in the event that the name of its home town changed.

The only way a national bank could change its title or location was to win passage of a special act or resolution of Congress allowing for the modification. I have located 50 Congressional acts or resolutions authorizing 52 actions that affected 50 different banks in the period prior to May, 1886. These ultimately resulted in 46 title alterations including 19 title changes, 20 moves, and six town name changes. Of the banks that moved, two crossed state lines.

An amendment to the national banking laws dated May 1, 1886, permitted title changes and moves, provided the bank did not relocate more than 30 miles from its original location or leave its state of origin.

AMENDMENT OF MAY 1, 1886

By 1886, the banks, the Comptroller of the Currency, and Congress were growing weary of the necessity of having to pass a special Congressional act or resolution in order for a National Bank to change its title or to move. Section 2 of an amendment to the national banking laws passed May 1, 1886 finally overcame this rather trivial detail. Section 2 reads:

> That any national banking association may change its name or the place where its operations of discount and deposit are to be carried on, to any other place within the same State, not more than thirty miles distant with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, by the vote of shareholders owning two thirds of the stock of such association. A duly authenticated notice of the vote and of the new name or location selected shall be sent to the office of the Comptroller of the Currency; but no change of name or location shall be valid until the Comptroller shall have issued his certificate of approval of the same.

Thus ended an interesting era that stifled bank title changes and short relocations.

PRE-MAY 1886 TITLE CHANGES

If the board of directors of a bank wished to alter their bank's title or location prior to the 1886 act, they had to petition the Congress of the United States, usually through a local representative or senator, to have legislation introduced to permit the change. As shown in Table 1, I found 50 separate instances where such legislation was enacted. Forty-seven acts dealt with 49 actions involving 47 different banks. Actions for three banks, charters 1631, 1348 and 1403, were accomplished through joint resolutions. Two of the acts incorporated changes for two banks at once, respectively March 1, 1869 for 1591 and 321, and March 3, 1875 for 456 and 856.

The most interesting case involved an act dated April 2, 1872 authorizing The First National Bank of Seneca, Illinois (1773) to move to Morris. However, through faulty language, the act inadvertently failed to allow the bank to change its title to The First National Bank of Morris. This oversight had to be rectified after the bank had moved by a second act dated June 18, 1874.

Another bank changed its title twice prior to May 1, 1886, thus requiring two separate acts. On April 29, 1879 the officers of The National Bank of Commerce of Cincinnati, Ohio (2315) won authorization to change its title to The National Lafayette and Bank of Commerce. This awful title proved too cumbersome and the bank's officers were back in Congress five years later pleading for a new title. On February 21, 1884, Congress authorized a more manageable title: The National Lafayette Bank.

The typical act specified: (1) the title change or move to be allowed, (2) how the bank was to affect the change (ie., by resolution of the board of directors; by ¾ vote of the board of directors; etc.), (3) that notification of the title change be sent to the Comptroller, (4) that there be no releases from existing obligations or liabilities on the part of the bank, and in many cases (5) a time limit for making the change.

Important for the student of national bank notes is the fact that the change did not go into effect as of the date of the act or resolution. Rather, after passage of the act, the change had to be implemented by a formal action of the board of directors and transmitted to the Comptroller, who then certified it, thereby making it official.

Changes actually occurred weeks, months, or a couple of years after being authorized through an act or resolution because of the mandated steps leading to final certification of the change by the Comptroller of the Currency. As one example, consider The Citizens National Bank of Sanbornton, New Hampshire (1333), which obtained permission to alter its title to reflect a change in the town name from Sanbornton to Tilton. The act authorizing the change was dated February 19, 1875. The change was certified by the Comptroller on July 6, 1875. New Series of 1875 5-5-5-5 and 10-10-10-20 plates were ordered for the bank bearing the new town name in the fall of 1875, and each carried an engraved date of October 25, 1875.

An extreme delay is illustrated by the move of The First National Bank of Annapolis, Maryland (826) to become The Traders National Bank of Baltimore. The act authorizing this move was passed June 7, 1872, yet the move was not officially certified by the Comptroller until April 7, 1874. The first plate showing the new title was an Original Series 5-5-5-5 combination which carried an engraved batch date of May 25, 1874.

Table 1. National Banks which were authorized by Congressional acts or resolutions to change titles, move, or change town names prior to May 1, 1886.

Date of Act or Resolution	Charter Number	Original Title and Location			Second Title and Location			Purpose	Time Limit (Months)	Titles on Notes
Mar 1, 1869	1591	City NB	New Orleans	LA	Germania NB	New Orleans	LA	title change	6	both
Mar 1, 1869	321	Second NB	Plattsburgh	NY	Vilas NB	Plattsburgh	NY	title change	6	both
May 5, 1870	94	First NB	Delhi	NY	First NB	Port Jervis	NY	move	none	both
Jul 1, 1870	1631	First NB	Fort Smith	AR	First NB	Camden	AR	move (did not move)	none	1st
Dec 22, 1870	1464	Jersey Shore NB	Jersey Shore	PA	Williamsport NB	Williamsport	PA	move	none	both
Feb 9, 1871	1207	Worcester County NB	Blackstone	MA	Franklin NB	Franklin	MA	move	none	both
Feb 18, 1871	1348	Farmers NB	Fort Edwards	NY	North Granville NB	North Granville	NY	move	none	both
Feb 27, 1871	420	Worthington NB	Cooperstown	NY	First NB	Oneonta	NY	move	none	both
Mar 12, 1872	616	Warren NB	South Danvers	MA	Warren NB	Peabody	MA	town name change	none	both
Apr 5, 1872	1773	First NB	Seneca	IL	First NB	Seneca[a]	IL	move, see 6-18-74	none	—
May 31, 1872	753	Railroad NB	Lowell	MA	Railroad NB	Boston	MA	move (did not move)	none	1st
Jun 7, 1872	826	First NB	Annapolis	MD	Traders NB	Baltimore	MD	move	none	both
Dec 24, 1872	2008	NB	Lyons	MI	Second NB	Ionia	MI	move	none	both
Jan 11, 1873	1772	East Chester NB	Mount Vernon	NY	German NB	Evansville	IN	move NY to IN	none	both
Jan 23, 1873	1861	First NB	Newnan	GA	NB of Commerce	Atlanta	GA	move (did not move)	none	1st
Feb 19, 1873	358	First NB	Watkins	NY	First NB	Penn Yann	NY	move	none	both
Mar 3, 1873	1701	NB	Springfield	MO	First NB	Springfield	MO	title change	6	both
Mar 3, 1873	1660	Kansas Valley NB	Topeka	KS	First NB	Topeka	KS	title change	none	both
Jan 8, 1874	1830	First NB	Saint Anthony	MN	Merchants NB	Minneapolis	MN	move	6	both
Jan 9, 1874	343	Second NB	Havana	NY	Havana NB	Havana	NY	title change	6	both
Apr 15, 1874	810	Passaic County NB	Paterson	NJ	Second NB	Paterson	NJ	title change	6	both
May 1, 1874	1893	Citizens NB	Hagerstown	MD	Citizens NB	Washington	DC	move MD to DC	6	both
Jun 3, 1874	2290	Irasburgh NB	Orleans	VT	Barton NB	Barton	VT	move	12	2nd
Jun 18, 1874	1773	First NB	Seneca	IL	First NB	Morris	IL	move	6	both
Jun 23, 1874	1894	Farmers NB	Greensburgh	PA	Fifth NB	Pittsburgh	PA	move	none	both
Feb 19, 1875	1333	Citizens NB	Sanbornton	NH	Citizens NB	Tilton	NH	town name change	6	both
Mar 3, 1875	456	Second NB	Watkins	NY	Watkins NB	Watkins	NY	title change	6	both
Mar 3, 1875	856	Slater NB	North Providence	RI	Slater NB	Pawtucket	RI	town name change	6	both
Mar 3, 1875	938	Second NB	Jamestown	NY	City NB	Jamestown	NY	title change	6	both
Dec 27, 1876	268	First NB	Amesbury	MA	First NB	Merrimac	MA	town name change	9	both
Jan 31, 1878	1964	Miners NB	Braidwood	IL	Commercial NB	Wilmington	IL	move	none	both
Feb 10, 1879	1614	Windham NB	Windham	CT	Windham NB	Willimantic	CT	move	none	both
Apr 29, 1879	2315	NB Commerce	Cincinnati	OH	N Lafayette and B of Commerce	Cincinnati	OH	title change	9	both
Jun 27, 1879	895	Conway NB	Conway	MA	City NB	Holyoke	MA	move (did not move)	none	1st
Jun 11, 1880	1520	City NB	Manchester	NH	Merchants NB	Manchester	NH	title change	6	both
Jan 13, 1881	684	Blue Hill NB of Dorchester	Boston	MA	Blue Hill NB	Milton	MA	move	none	both
Mar 1, 1881	250	First NB	West Meriden	CT	First NB	Meriden	CT	town name change	6	both
Feb 17, 1882	1075	N Mechanics Banking Asso	New York	NY	Wall Street NB	New York	NY	title change (did not change)	6	1st
Feb 25, 1882	583	Lancaster NB	Lancaster	MA	Lancaster NB	Clinton	MA	move	none	both
Jun 27, 1882	1875	NB	Kutztown	PA	Keystone NB	Reading	PA	move	none	both
Jan 18, 1883	1403	NB	Winterset	IA	First NB	Winterset	IA	title change	6	both
Feb 26, 1883	249	First NB	West Greenville	PA	First NB	Greenville	PA	town name change	6	both
Feb 21, 1884	2315	N LaFayette and B of Commerce	Cincinnati	OH	N Lafayette B	Cincinnati	OH	title change	6	both
Mar 22, 1884	2536	James Sweet NB	Nebraska City	NE	Merchants NB	Nebraska City	NE	title change	6	both
Mar 24, 1884	2231	West Waterville NB	Oakland	ME	Messalonskee NB	Oakland	ME	title change	6	both
May 3, 1884	2988	Marsh NB	Lincoln	NE	Capital NB	Lincoln	NE	title change	6	both
Jun 28, 1884	585	NB	Middletown	PA	NB	Steelton	PA	move (did not move)	none	1st
Dec 18, 1884	787	Hillsborough NB	Hillsborough	OH	First NB	Hillsborough	OH	title change	6	both
Jan 27, 1885	819	NB	Bloomington	IL	First NB	Bloomington	IL	title change	6	both
Feb 20, 1885	1443	Manufacturers NB	New York	NY	Manufacturers NB	Brooklyn	NY	move	6	both
Feb 15, 1886	3224	NB	Winona	MN	First NB	Winona	MN	title change	6	both
Feb 15, 1886	1648	Merchants NB	Little Rock	AR	First NB	Little Rock	AR	title change	6	both

a. The bank was authorized to move from Seneca to Morris, but the act failed to include authorization for changing the town name in the title. See Jun 18, 1874.

Of the 52 Congressional actions allowing title changes, moves, and town name changes, 46 actually resulted in the authorized changes. In one interesting case, The Slater National Bank of North Providence, Rhode Island (856) desired to revise its title to The Slater National Bank of Pawtucket because of a town name change. An act dated March 3, 1875 authorized this modification. The bank's directors passed the required resolution to implement the change within the required six months and filed the resolution with the Comptroller who certified it. However, the bank elected not to issue Series of 1875 notes showing the new title, probably to avoid the cost of a new engraved plate. The new title finally appeared in 1885, ten years later, on Series of 1882 notes from 10-10-10-20 plate made when the bank was extended on January 4, 1885.

Before passage of the 1886 amendment, twenty banks won Congressional authorization for title changes and all but one were implemented. Twenty-five won authorization for moves, of which 20 actually moved. Two of the moves were across state lines. Six banks won changes reflecting town name changes.

The two banks that moved across state lines were as follows: (1) The East Chester National Bank of Mount Vernon, New York (1772) became The German National Bank of Evansville, Indiana; (2) The Citizens National Bank of Hagerstown, Maryland (1893) became The Citizens National Bank of Washington, D.C. The acts permitting these moves were passed respectively in 1873 and 1874, and the new plates carrying the new titles were made within those same years.

FIRST TITLE CHANGES

The first Congressional act authorizing title changes passed on March 1, 1869, and served both The City National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana (1591) and The Second National Bank of Plattsburgh, New York (321). Simple title changes were desired for both banks, respectively, to The Germania National Bank of New Orleans, and The Vilas National Bank of Plattsburgh. The first to implement its change was the New Orleans bank, so it became the first National Bank to change its title.

Congress authorized the National Bank of Winona, Minnesota, to change its title to the First National Bank through an act dated February 15, 1886. The title change was certified by the Comptroller of the Currency on February 25, 1886. Photos of this spectacular pair are courtesy of Charles Colver.

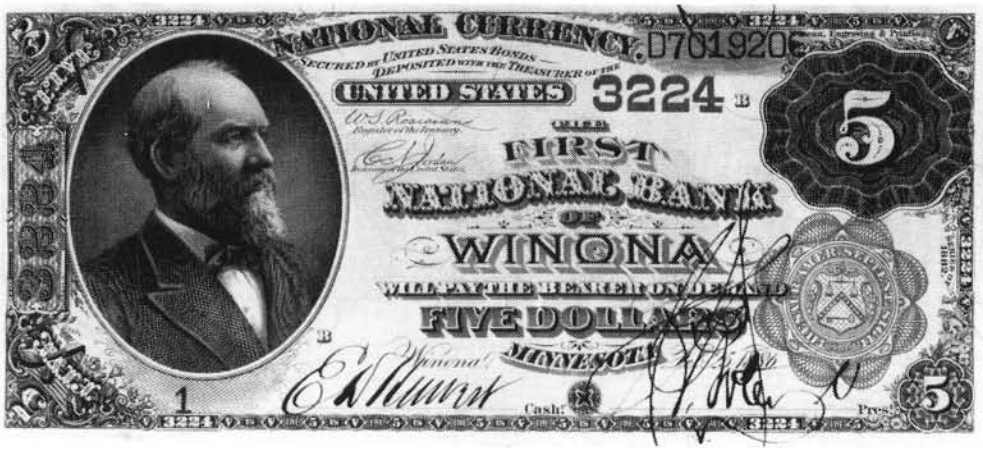


PLATE DATES

The engraved dates shown in Table 2 fall into three types with the exception of four plates treated by footnotes c, d and e. (1) Those dates between April 12, 1869 and January 16, 1871, carry batch dates that closely follow the date when the Comptroller certified the title change. (2) Plates dated between June 15, 1871 and June 15, 1881, carry batch dates rounded to increments of five days that reflect when the title change plates were ordered. Notice that this convention often led to different dates for the various plate combinations used by a given bank. A good example involves the three different dates used on the plates for The Warren National Bank of Peabody, Massachusetts (616). (3) Plates dated February 16, 1882 or later carry the date of the title change as certified by the Comptroller of the Currency. Notice in the latter cases that the date of the title change is later than the date of the authorizing act or resolution.

BANK SERIAL NUMBERS

With the strange exceptions of 5-5-5-5 Original Series for Havana, New York (343) and Series of 1875 for Willimantic, Connecticut (1614), bank sheet serial numbering reverted to 1 with the introduction of new title plates for each plate combination. Bank serial numbering on the Havana and Willimantic 5-5-5-5 sheets was consecutive from the old title printings.

The new 5-5-5-5 Willimantic plate carried an engraved date of May 15, 1879. Printings from it include bank serials 1501-2500 and 2501-3000, respectively, received by the Comptroller of the Currency on June 12, 1879 and December 1, 1879. Serials through 2958 were issued.

The practice of restarting bank sheet serials at 1 was honored for all title changes except conversions from territory to state prior to 1907. Bank serials first reverted to 1 for statehood notes with the admission of Oklahoma in 1907.

Table 2. Engraved dates appearing on the new plates for National Banks which changed titles, moved, or changed town names prior to May 1, 1886.

Date of Act or Resolution	Charter Number	Location		Series[a]	1-1-1-2	5-5-5-5	10-10-10-20	50-100	Other Combinations	
Mar 1, 1869	1591	New Orleans	LA	Orig					10-10-10-10	Apr 12, 1869
									20-20-50-100	Apr 12, 1869
Mar 1, 1869	321	Plattsburgh	NY	Orig	Jul 12, 1869	Jul 12, 1869	Jul 12, 1869			
May 5, 1870	94	Port Jervis	NY	Orig	Jun 1, 1870	Jun 15, 1871			20-20-20-50	Oct 15, 1873
Dec 22, 1870	1464	Williamsport	PA	Orig		Jan 16, 1871		Jan 16, 1871[b]		
Feb 9, 1871	1207	Franklin	MA	Orig	Oct 15, 1872	Oct 15, 1872	Oct 15, 1872			
Feb 18, 1871	1348	North Granville	NY	Orig		Jun 15, 1871				
Feb 27, 1871	420	Oneonta	NY	Orig	May 15, 1874	Jun 15, 1871				
Mar 12, 1872	616	Peabody	MA	Orig	Nov 15, 1873	Nov 25, 1874	Aug 15, 1872	Aug 15, 1872		
Jun 7, 1872	826	Baltimore	MD	Orig		May 25, 1874	Jun 25, 1875			
Dec 24, 1872	2008	Ionia	MI	Orig		Jul 15, 1874		Jul 15, 1874[b]		
Jan 11, 1873	1772	Evansville	IN	Orig		Jul 15, 1873	Aug 15, 1873			
Feb 19, 1873	358	Penn Yan	NY	Orig		Apr 15, 1873	Apr 15, 1873			
Mar 3, 1873	1701	Springfield	MO	Orig	Apr 15, 1873	Jul 15, 1873				
Mar 3, 1873	1660	Topeka	KS	1875			May 15, 1873			
Jan 8, 1874	1830	Minneapolis	MN	Orig		Mar 25, 1874				
(bank issued black charter $5 notes under new title as a result of this change)										
Jan 9, 1874	343	Havana	NY	Orig		Mar 20, 1874				
Apr 15, 1874	810	Paterson	NJ	Orig		Jun 15, 1874				
May 1, 1874	1893	Washington	DC	Orig	Jun 15, 1874	Jun 15, 1874	Jun 15, 1874			
Jun 3, 1874	2290	Barton	VT	1875			Sep 15, 1875			
Jun 18, 1874	1773	Morris	IL	Orig		Aug 15, 1874				
Jun 23, 1874	1894	Pittsburgh	PA	Orig	Apr 15, 1875	Apr 15, 1875				
Feb 19, 1875	1333	Tilton	NH	1875		Oct 25, 1875	Oct 25, 1875			
Mar 3, 1875	456	Watkins	NY	Orig		May 15, 1875	May 15, 1875			
Mar 3, 1875	856	Pawtucket	RI	1882			Jan 4, 1885[c]			
Mar 3, 1875	938	Jamestown	NY	Orig		May 15, 1875	May 15, 1875			
Dec 27, 1876	268	Merrimac	MA	1875		Jan 31, 1877			10-10-20-50	Jan 31, 1877
Jan 31, 1878	1964	Wilmington	IL	1875				Apr 15, 1878		
Feb 10, 1879	1614	Willimantic	CT	1875		May 15, 1879	May 15, 1879			
Apr 29, 1879	2315	Cincinnati	OH	1875			Jun 25, 1879			
Jun 11, 1880	1520	Manchester	NH	1875			Oct 15, 1880	Oct 15, 1880		
Jan 13, 1881	684	Milton	MA	1875		Feb 16, 1882	Feb 16, 1882	Feb 16, 1882		
Mar 1, 1881	250	Meriden	CT	1875		Jun 15, 1881	Jun 15, 1881			
Feb 25, 1882	583	Clinton	MA	1875			Jun 26, 1882			
Jun 27, 1882	1875	Reading	PA	1875		Mar 1, 1883	Mar 1, 1883			
Jan 18, 1883	1403	Winterset	IA	1875		Apr 18, 1883				
Feb 26, 1883	249	Greenville	PA	1882			May 28, 1883			
Feb 21, 1884	2315	Cincinnati	OH	1875				Jul 1, 1884		
Mar 22, 1884	2536	Nebraska City	NE	1875			Apr 12, 1884			
Mar 24, 1884	2231	Oakland	ME	1875			Apr 15, 1884			
May 3, 1884	2988	Lincoln	NE	1875			May 14, 1884			
Dec 18, 1884	787	Hillsborough	OH	1875			Jan 27, 1885			
Jan 27, 1885	819	Bloomington	IL	1882			Feb 11, 1885	Feb 11, 1885		
Feb 20, 1885	1443	Brooklyn	NY	1882		Jun 28, 1885[d]	Jan 28, 1885[d]	Jun 25, 1884[e]		
Feb 15, 1886	3224	Winona	MN	1882		Feb 25, 1886	Feb 25, 1886			
Feb 15, 1886	1648	Little Rock	AR	1882				Jul 1, 1886		

a. The series listed is the earliest bearing the new title.
b. This sheet combination used only for Series of 1875 printings.
c. This Series of 1882 plate carried the date of extension. No Original Series or Series of 1875 plates were ordered with the new title.
d. These Series of 1882 plates carried the date of extension. No Series of 1875 plates were ordered with the new title.
e. Erroneous date, notice that it predates both the date of the act authorizing the move and the date of extension. The plate was made in 1894 and approved for use on March 1, 1894.

SOURCES OF DATA

Act and resolution data are from the Statutes of the United States. Engraved dates on Series of 1875 and 1882 plates are from Bureau of Engraving and Printing certified proofs in the National Numismatic Collections, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Dates for Original Series plates are from ledgers showing Receipts from the Engravers by the Comptroller of the Currency, National Archives, Washington, D.C. Dates for certification of title changes by the Comptroller of the Currency are from the National Currency and Bond Ledgers, National Archives, Washington, D.C. Plate dating conventions are detailed in:

Huntoon, P., 1986. Significance of plate dates on National Bank notes. *PAPER MONEY*, v. 25, p. 67-71.

Lynn Vosloh of the Smithsonian Institution and William Sherman of the National Archives were particularly helpful in providing access to data used to prepare this article.

BANK Happenings

From The Banker's Magazine ■ Submitted by Bob Cochran

THEIR OWN BANKERS

George Harvey, a farmer living near Duquoin, Illinois, will recover $2,250 out of $3,250 which he brought to St. Louis wrapped in a salt sack and pinned to a trousers leg. He lost it in walking along the streets, and his unique "safe depository" indirectly" leaves him short exactly $1,000.

* * * * *

The report of Mrs. Mattie Rich of 503 South Broadway, St. Louis, that daylight robbers with revolvers had taken $2,400 from her room led to the recovery of Harvey's money. After she had told the story detectives found the money in a drawer of her dresser. She was arrested and at police headquarters confessed that she had found the money near where Harvey had lost it. She admitted that she gave part of it to friends.

* * * * *

Mr. and Mrs. T.C. Bennett of Bristol, Tennessee, lost heavily in a bank failure years ago and vowed never again to put their trust in banks. They are now in Hutchinson [Kansas?] penniless, their children hungry. They came from Bristol with their entire fortune of $3,000 sewed in the lining of Mrs. Bennett's skirt. On the train the money disappeared.

(*The Bankers Magazine*, while reporting the news, obviously could not resist editorially emphasizing the dangers of not trusting banks.)

Unissued National Bank Circulating Notes of 1873

by GENE HESSLER

Reprinted courtesy of *THE NUMISMATIST* (February 1985), official publication of the American Numismatic Association, 818 North Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3279.

"The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to make no change in the engraving or printing of the new series of National Bank notes, except that the [first charter, original series] notes are to be printed on distinctive paper and marked 'Series of 1875'. . . ."[1]

These words prevented an entire series of notes from being issued, and denied collectors the thrill of searching for and the pleasure of adding notes "that might have been" to their collections.[2] The National Currency Act was passed on February 25, 1863; the first notes were issued on December 21 of the same year. Although not the first bank to be chartered, the First National Bank of Washington, D.C. had the distinction of issuing the first notes.

Early in January 1864, approximately $30,500 had been issued by 150 chartered banks. By 1873 and outstanding amount of national bank notes had increased more than ten-thousandfold to $350,000,000; the number of chartered banks totaled 2,131, or almost 15 times the number of January 1864. An equal amount of U.S. (legal tender) notes was also outstanding in 1873; however, one third of this amount was held by national banks as required reserve. In 1873 the population of the United States was 43,000,006, and, therefore, the per capita distribution of national bank notes was about $8, or $13 including "greenbacks."

The Act of March 3, 1873, authorized newly-designed notes to replace overcirculated, worn and soiled national bank notes, as evidenced by the following section of the act:

> For replacing worn and mutilated circulating notes of national banking associations, and for engraving and preparing, in such manner and on such paper and of such design as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, new circulation notes for such associations to replace notes of a design and denomination now successfully counterfeited, six thousand dollars; provided that said national banking associations shall re-imburse the Treasury the cost of circulating notes furnished under this provision.

Soon after the act was passed, the Secretary of the Treasury issued a circular directing

> . . . the Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to prepare at once a new $10 plate for national bank notes, from which shall be printed upon the distinctive paper designated by the Secretary for use in the printing of bonds and notes, and other obligations of the United States, all the $10 notes hereafter required to be printed for the national banks. The $10 notes already printed and on hand will be delivered to the national banks as usual for the present, but no new notes of that denomination will be ordered to be printed from the old plates. National bank notes of other denominations will be printed and furnished as heretofore, without the expense to the banks until otherwise advised.[3]

The last statement was intended to mollify the officers of the national banks who had expressed dissatisfaction at being burdened with this new expense.

The Comptroller of the Currency reassured the bankers; the federal government, he said, would pay for the new notes. In the annual report of 1873 the comptroller stated that the "Government receives benefit of all lost and worn-out notes not finally returned for redemption, and the amount to be finally realized from this source alone is estimated to be much greater than the amount required. . ." to replace old notes.[4]

* * *

Between 1974 and 1979 this writer was fortunate to uncover some of the designs that were prepared as trial notes, or essays, for the 1873 issue. Recently, while researching another subject, I was again fortunate to find what I consider to be the remaining examples. All designs are in the archives of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) in Washington, D.C.

It was not until October 1, 1877, that the BEP could perform as a self-sufficient department that engraved and printed stamps.[5] Until that time, the services of private bank note companies were necessary. In 1873 the artists at the BEP were allowed to design, engrave and print the face designs for the planned national bank circulating notes. Nevertheless, the equally-capable designers and engravers at private bank note companies were required to prepare the back designs. Correspondence in the United States National Archives verifies that the American, National and Continental bank note companies were in the process of doing this.

The design patterns themselves are created by skilled artists who operate the geometric lathe. The creation of an infinite number of patterns is possible, and thus the craftsmen must keep accurate records of the gear settings.

A soft steel shell is secured in position, and the stylus remains stationary as the bed of the lathe on which the plate or die has been secured is placed in motion by motor-driven gears and cams. The result is a design of interlacing lines that would be virtually impossible to duplicate by hand engraving.

An artist examines an engraved counter on a geometric lathe.
(Courtesy of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing)

The two engravers largely responsible for the notes discussed here — Charles Burt and Charles Schlecht — were both Europeans by birth. Charles Burt was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1822 and emigrated to New York in 1836. During the mid-19th century — when private bank note companies competed for contracts to print fiscal paper that was issued by local, state and federal governments, and certificates issued by corporations — Charles Burt was engaged as an engraver by 11 different companies: Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson; British-American; Homer Lee; John A. Lowell; New York; Western; American; Baldwin, Gleason; Continental; and International. Before he died in Brooklyn in 1892, Burt worked as an engraver for the BEP.

Born in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1843, Charles Schlecht came to New York City in 1852. In 1859 the young Schlecht was apprenticed as an engraver at the American Bank Note Company, and one of his teachers was, coincidentally, Charles Burt. Charles Schlecht was an engraver for the Western Bank Note Company in the mid-1860s and in 1893 was appointed an engraver at the BEP. He died in 1932.

The $1 national bank circulating note essay, far from complete, bears a portrait engraved by Charles Schlecht of Nathaniel Greene (1742-86), a Revolutionary War hero who came from a Quaker background. Progress on this and the $50 denomination, as you will see, appears to have come to an abrupt halt

when the Secretary of the Treasury made the fateful announcement. Notwithstanding, the engraved counter was modified and later used in the same position on the $100 silver certificate of 1878 and 1880 (F336-342, H1212-1219).

A letter from American Bank Note Company dated July 28, 1873, and another letter from the National Bank Note Company dated August 7, 1873, mention back designs for the $1 denomination.[6] Neither these nor any other back designs for this entire series have been recorded.

pearance of a dollar sign, it is not. The first use of this symbol on our paper money can be attributed to the back of the $1,000 U.S. note of 1878 (F187a, H1380). The Continental Bank Note Company was requested, in a letter dated September 1, 1873, to complete a back design for this note.[7] A letter from the National Bank Note Company dated August 28, 1873, stated that a model would be sent.[8]

A portrait of Robert Morris (1734-1806), our first and only Superintendent of Finance and a signer of the Declaration of In-

$2

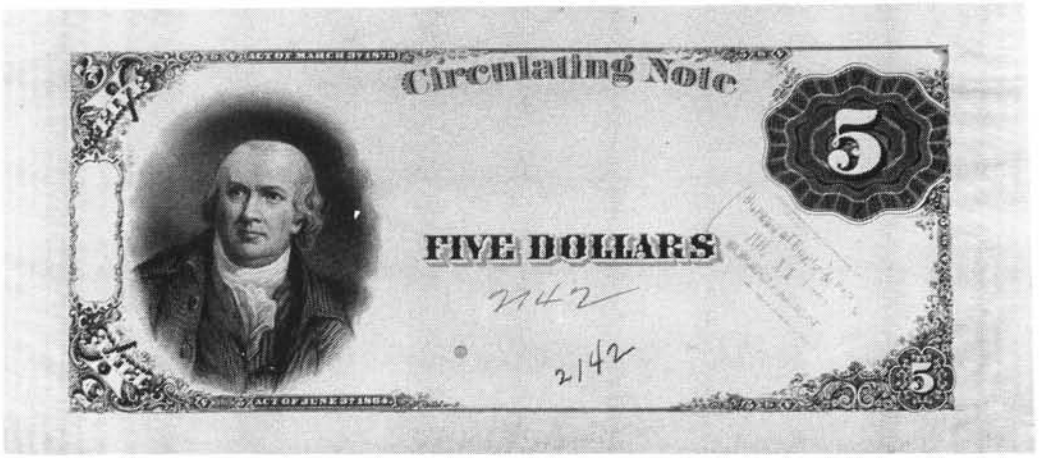
Thomas Ewing (1789-1871), who served as Secretary of the Treasury in 1841, appears on the $2 note in an engraving attributed to Charles Burt. Some might find it interesting to learn that Civil War hero William T. Sherman was the adopted son of Ewing. Sherman's portrait was chosen to appear on the $500 treasury (coin) note of 1891. However, like the $20 national bank circulating note, the $500 treasury note was not issued, and thus neither man was honored on United States paper money.

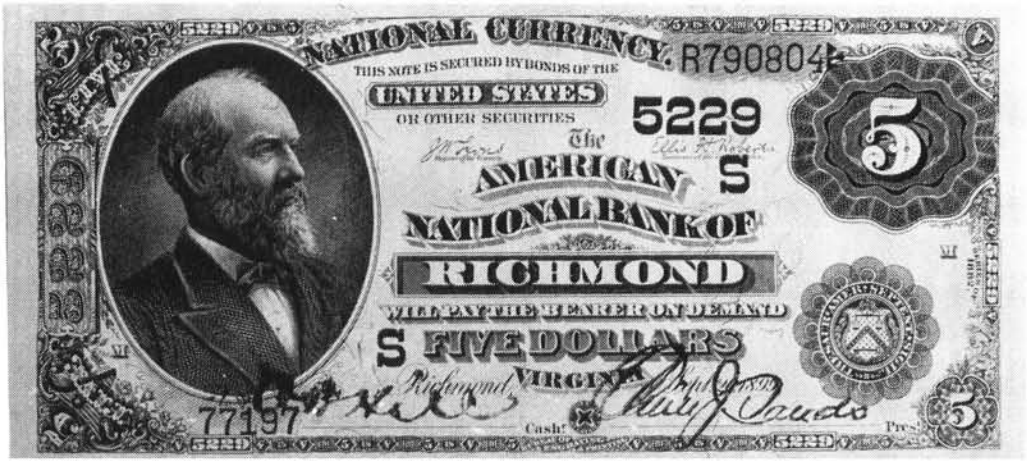
If issued, the $2 note would have been the first piece of United States currency to bear the dollar sign ($). Although the overlapping US, as seen on the $1 note of 1869, gives the appearance of a dollar sign, it is not. The first use of this symbol on our paper money can be attributed to the back of the $1,000 U.S. note of 1878 (F187a, H1380). The Continental Bank Note Company was requested, in a letter dated September 1, 1873, to complete a back design for this note.[7] A letter from the National Bank Note Company dated August 28, 1873, stated that a model would be sent.[8]

A portrait of Robert Morris (1734-1806), our first and only Superintendent of Finance and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, can be found on the $1,000 U.S. notes of 1862 and 1863. He almost made a second appearance on the $5 note of the unissued 1873 series.[9] Another $5 design, the one that probably would have been issued, bears a portrait of Rufus King (1775-1827), delegate to the Federal Constitutional Convention in 1787, U.S. senator (1788-1795, 1813-1825) and minister to Great Britain (1796-1803, 1825-1826). Both portraits were engraved by Charles Burt.

The Banker's Magazine of August 1873 described this "latest pattern." Some alterations must have been made after the description was printed, as the signatures, for example, are not located as described in the following excerpt.

$5





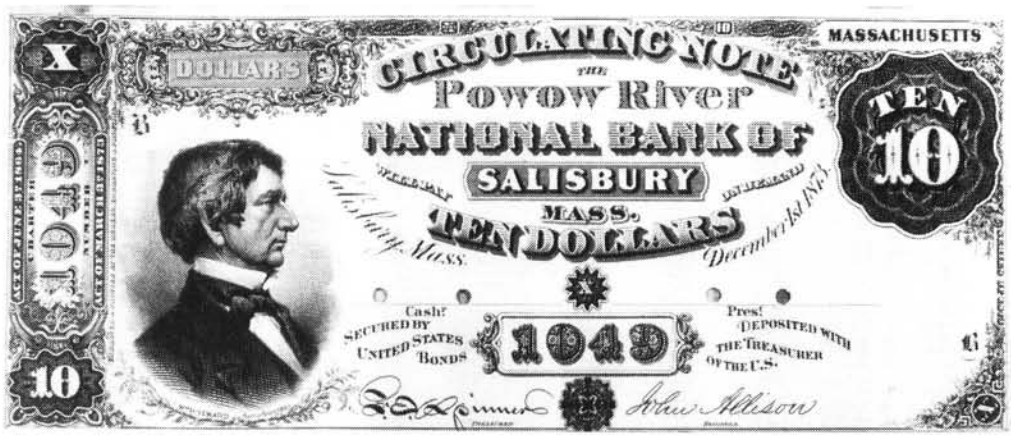
On the new note the signatures of the bank officers appear in the centre, instead of at the bottom, as in the old one, and the names of the Treasury officials are at the bottom, that of General Spinner being at the right instead of the left. At the top of the new note, on the right-hand side above the lathe work, the names of the city and state wherein the bank is located will appear. Much of the lettering on the face of the old note is omitted from the face of the new one, and put on the back instead. Two large Vs complete the face, one at either end of the cycloidal work. Another feature of the new note will be the numbering panel on the face beneath the signature of King. The background of this panel is so arranged in fugitive colors that any attempt to alter the number will mutilate the whole. The bank number will appear upon this plate and the Government numbers upon the back of the note in blue figures.[10]

The engraved "5" and the counter at the upper right corner was later used on all $5 second charter national notes. On July 17 the American Bank Note Company wrote to the BEP to say, as requested, that "Patented July 24th, 1866" would be added to the left end of the back.[11] It was stated in a letter of July 19 that the standing figure of America could be used if the state "arms" as seen on national currency was used.

The back design of the $5 note was described in *The Banker's Magazine*: "The back of the note is neatly designed and bordered by an elaborate scroll-work, with the word FIVE in each corner. In the centre is a classical figure representing America, and beneath this the words 'This note is receivable,' etc."[12]

Rock Island National Bank, Illinois, Charter 1889, December 1, 1873
National Bank of Lebanon, Kentucky, Charter 1694, December 2, 1873
First National Bank of Brunswick, Maine, Charter 192, December 1, 1873
Holyoke National Bank, Massachusetts, Charter 1939, December 2, 1873
Third National Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts, Charter 308, December 1, 1873
Mechanics National Bank of New Bedford, Massachusetts, Charter 743, December 1, 1873

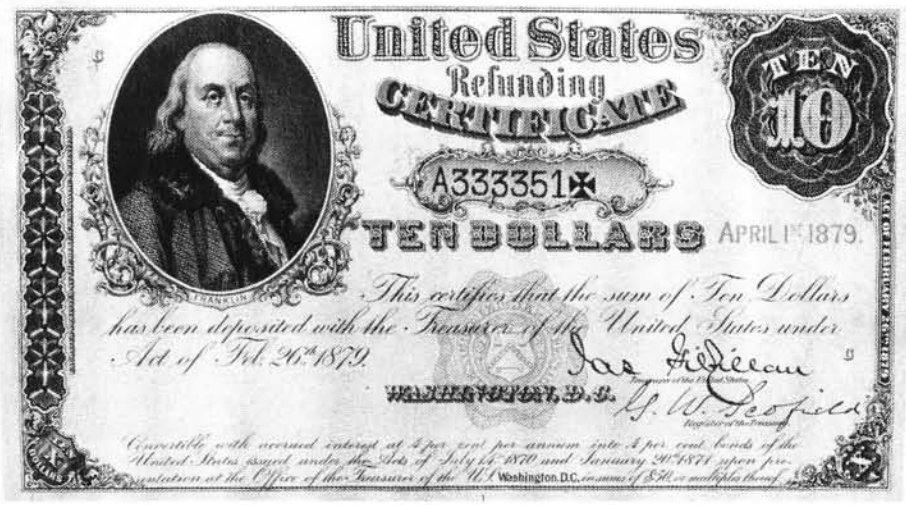
$10



As stated in the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, the $10 note was the first denomination of this series to be prepared, and, indeed, proof notes with at least 13 different national bank names have been observed at the BEP. Designed by Charles Schlecht, the portrait on each is that of William H. Seward (1801-72), President Lincoln's Secretary of State. The annual report of the National Currency Bureau of 1874 lists 5,625 impressions of the $10 note as having been made. A number of proof specimens of this denomination reside at the BEP, and all bear the "A" plate letter:

National Bank of Delaware, Wilmington, Charter 1420, December 1,1873
Powow River National Bank of Salisbury, Massachusetts, Charter 1049, December 1, 1873
First National Bank of Marquette, Michigan, Charter 390, December 1, 1873
North Ward National Bank of Newark, New Jersey, Charter 2083, November 2, 1873
Tenth National Bank of the City of New York, Charter 307, December 1, 1873
Fourth National Bank of Memphis, Tennessee, Charter 2127, December 1, 1873

The engraved numeral and counter at the upper right was later used on the $10 silver certificate of 1878 and 1880



(F283-290, H578-589) and the 1879 refunding certificate (F214, H604) of the same denomination.

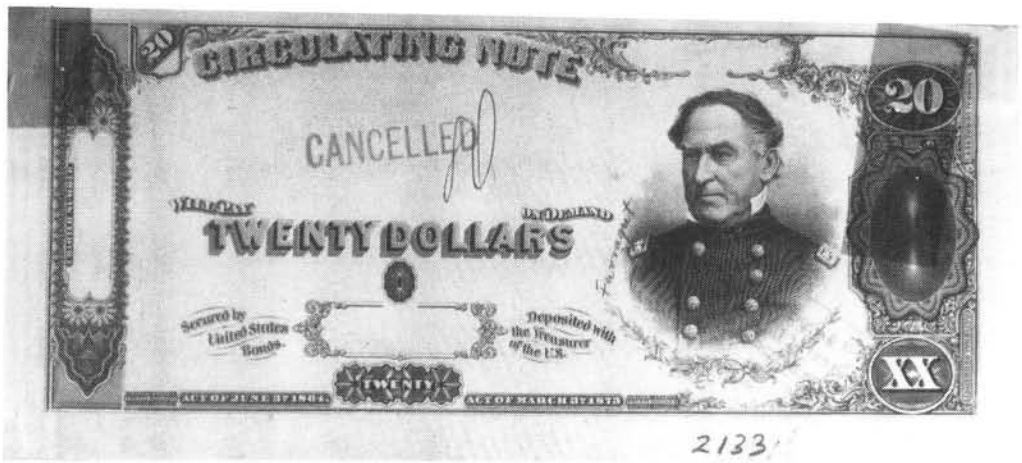
On March 10, 1873, the BEP wrote to American Bank Note Company to request that a model for the back of the $10 and $20 notes be submitted.[13] Correspondence dated between May 22 and September 1 that verifies plate preparation and printing of the backs can be found in the National Archives. The model prepared by National Bank Note Company was approved on May 22. A letter from the National Bank Note Company dated September 16, 1873, acknowledges the following order for back impressions: 5,000 for New York; 2,000 each for Tennessee and New Jersey; and 1,000 each for Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.[14] On November 12 an order was acknowledged for 1,500 impressions for Michigan and 2,000 more for Massachusetts.[15]

> the center of the note. No work is to be used which has been previously used for other purposes.[16]

Following the receipt of the requested changes, the model was again returned to the company on July 24. This time the border was approved except for "20" in the upper counter, "one of which was to be antique or dark-faced, with some variation in the style of drawing." The same comments applied "to the small '20' in the corner border on the sides of the tablet with lettering." The vignette, it was said, was too similar to one "we already have."[17]

Even after all the alterations were made, it appears that this back design was rejected. We find that on August 29 the Continental Bank Note Company was requested to prepare a new design.[18] Three days later, the BEP urged the company to complete its new task as soon as possible.[19]

$20



The first attempt to honor naval hero David G. Farragut (1801-70) on our paper money was not successful, and the $20 national bank circulating note remains an essay like the other denominations. The portrait of Farragut, designed by Charles Schlecht, was ultimately used on the $100 treasury notes of 1890 and 1891 (F377 and 378, H1242 and 1243).

The upper and lower engraved numerals and counters on the right were used later on the $20 silver certificate of 1878 and 1880 (F305-312, H808-817). The Continental Bank Note Company was chosen to prepare the back design for the note, and on April 30, 1873, a model was returned to the company, along with a tracing of the desired changes. An accompanying letter noted the changes to be made:

> The word CIRCULATING NOTE is to be used instead of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the panel to be a little narrower. The words NATIONAL CURRENCY to be white-faced letters, with a *heavy* black shading to letters on the counters. The corner pieces to be smaller, as indicated in the tracing; the lower left-hand corner piece, however, need not be smaller than it now is in the model. The lathe work not to be too black or heavy. There should be a vignette of some kind and the state arms in

$50

The last of the known face designs is an incomplete proof of the $50 note. This design, engraved by Charles Schlecht, bears a portrait of Edward Everett (1794-1865), who at the age of 21 was appointed a professor of Greek at Harvard University. Although at a glance some might say that this is a partial proof of the 1878 and 1880 silver certificates of the same denomination, there are differences. The word FIFTY at the lower left is located where the serial number appears on the silver certificate; and the smaller portrait is positioned farther to the left and just a little higher. Records at the BEP are incomplete for this essay; however, the die number, 2125, is sequentially close to numbers assigned to some denominations in the series. Also, as we have seen, portions of the $1, $10 and $20 notes later were used on silver certificates of 1878 and 1880. In this instance everything from the incomplete $50 design was used later on the silver certificate (F323-329, H1014g-1022).

A sampling of printing types patented by Geo. W. Casilear. Patents 138,613 and 138,614 were registered in Casilear's name on 6 May 1873.

There is no physical evidence that either face or back designs for these three denominations have survived, or were ever made. These notes were to be included in the series of 1873, as evidenced by two BEP letters—one of April 12 addressed to American Bank Note Company and another of April 17 addressed to the National Bank Note Company—that requested engraving and printing costs for back designs.[20]

This writer has a particular interest in, and a fascination for, bank note designs, which for many reasons—most unknown—went unissued. Very few essays are collectible; most exist only in the archives of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The national bank circulating notes discussed in the preceding pages might cause a certain amount of frustration for many collectors of national bank notes, the fastest growing segment of the paper money collecting fraternity. If the 1873 series had been issued, one more series of notes would have joined the many elusive national bank notes that continue to challenge collectors. Instead, collectors can only dream about the notes that will now be added to the list of essays, or notes that "might have been."

NOTES

1. *The Banker's Magazine and Statistical Register*, Vol. 30 (September 1875), p. 236.
2. This phrase is borrowed from "The Pattern Piece" by William Dubois and Robert M. Patterson in the *Journal of Numismatics*, January 1883, p. 56. "Open for me your cabinet of coin patterns and I open for you a record which, but for these half-forgotten witnesses, would have disappeared under the fingers of Time... Now, only these live on to tell the tale of what 'might have been'...."
3. *The Banker's Magazine and Statistical Register* Vol. 28 (September 1873), p. 228.
4. *The Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency* (Ex. Doc. #3, 1873), p. xlviii.
5. The first official title was the "First Division of the National Currency Bureau," as listed in the *Official Register* of the United States in 1863. "The first reference on record of the use of the name *'Bureau of Engraving and Printing'* is found in a copy of an order of *July 31, 1868, placed with John R. Hoole & Sons of New York City, for an ornamental strip with that wording, to be used in printing a form needed by the Bureau." History of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing* (Washington, D.C., 1964), pp. 21, 23.
6. *Official and Miscellaneous Letters Received, 1870-1875*, United States National Archives, RG 318.
7. *Press Copies of Official and Miscellaneous Letters Sent, 1862-1912*, United States National Archives, RG 318.
8. *Ibid.*
9. This portrait of Morris was used again on the $10 silver certificate of 1878 and 1880.
10. *The Banker's Magazine and Statistical Register*, Vol. 28 (August 1873), p. 151.
11. *Official and Miscellaneous Letters Received 1870-1875*. This refers to U.S. patent number 56,650, held by James M. Wilcox, who devised a method whereby fibers could be introduced into "parts of the sheet while the remainder is left free."
12. *The Banker's Magazine and Statistical Register*, Vol. 28 (August 1873), p. 151.
13. *Press Copies of Official and Miscellaneous Letters Sent, 1862-1912*, United States National Archives, RG 318.
14. *Official and Miscellaneous Letters Received, 1870-1875*, United States National Archives, RG 318.
15. *Ibid.*
16. *Press Copies of Official and Miscellaneous Letters Sent, 1862-1912*, United States National Archives, RG 318.
17. *Ibid.*
18. *Ibid.*
19. *Ibid.*
20. *Ibid.*

ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Friedberg, Robert. *Paper Money of the United States*, 9th ed. New York City: Coin and Currency Institute, 1978.

Hessler, Gene. *The Comprehensive Catalog of United States Paper Money*, 4th ed. Port Clinton, OH: BNR Press, 1983.

_____. *U.S. Essay, Proof and Specimen Notes*. Port Clinton, OH: BNR Press, 1979.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY IN WISCONSIN

Within the memory of many living residents of Wisconsin, it was a dangerous matter to accept any paper money. The country was flooded from one end to the other with counterfeits and business men were continually embarrassed by the necessity of refusing to accept bills with which they were unfamiliar. An interesting evidence of this chaotic state of our currency has just come into the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society. It is an old volume entitled Hodge's *Bank Note Safe Guard*, and purports to give a facsimile description of every variety of paper currency, some ten thousand in all, issued in the United States and Canada, at the time of its publication. It modestly claims to be the most effectual detector of spurious, altered, and counterfeit bills ever published. Without a doubt it served its purpose well, and saved its owner from frequent loss.—*Wood County Reporter*, Grand Rapids, Wis., Jan. 16, 1916.

IN MEMORIAM

Bryan G. Burke, SPMC 5547, passed away on December 9, 1987. Burke founded the San Bernardino County Coin Club in 1948. He was a Life Member of ANA, and a former president of the California State Numismatic Association. He received the Krause Publications Numismatic Ambassador Award in 1975. According to a tribute in the Spring 1988 *Calcoin News* "he combined history and numismatics and enjoyed dispensing knowledge of both to his fellow numismatists. He authored articles for the ANA's monthly *Numismatist*, various coin publications and was a staff writer for CSNA's *Calcoin News*."

Mr. Burke's primary collecting interest was World War II memorabilia. He finished a book shortly before his death, entitled "*Nazi Counterfeiting of British Pound Currency During World War II.*"

Railroad Notes and Scrip of the United States, the Confederate States and Canada

by RICHARD T. HOOBER

(Continued from PM No. 136, page 126)

Pennsylvania No. 12

Pennsylvania No. 14

PHILADELPHIA—HARRISBURG, PORTSMOUTH, MT. JOY & LANCASTER RAILROAD

14. 50¢ (L) Train, 50 above and below. (C) Ceres, shield, CENTS left and right. (R) Woman, 50 above and below. R7

15. 1.00 No description. R7

16. 2.00 No description.
Date—Jan. 31, 1838.
Imprint—Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co. Phila. & N.Y. R7

PHILADELPHIA—NORRISTOWN & VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY

17. 1.00 (L) Train, medallion head, ONE above and below. (C) Female, between medallion heads. (R) Train, medallion head, ONE above and below. R7

18. 2.00 No description.
Date—Nov. 4, 1837, part ink.
Imprint—Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty. R7

PHILADELPHIA—PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD COMPANY

The road was chartered April 4, 1833, to build a line connecting the two cities. Work began in the spring of 1835 and portions were opened in July, 1838. By an Act of March 20, 1838, the road was extended to Mt. Carbon, or Pottsville, one mile beyond. The Mt. Carbon Railroad merged with the Philadelphia & Reading, May 13, 1872.

19. 5.00 (L) Woman, shield above, FIVE below. (C) Train, buildings. R4

20. 10.00 Similar to No. 19, except denomination. R4

21. 50.00 Similar to No. 19, except denomination. R5

22. 100.00 Similar to No. 19, except denomination.
Date—June 1, 1840, part ink.
Imprint—Draper, Toppan, & Co. Phila. & New York. R5

Pennsylvania No. 19

PHILADELPHIA—PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD COMPANY

The following are interest-bearing wage certificates.

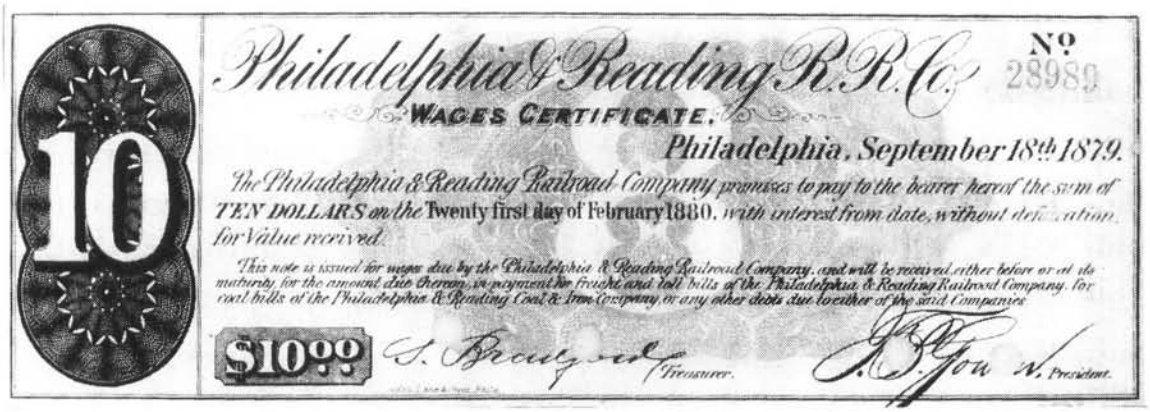
23. 5.00 (L) 5. (R) FIVE. R5

24. 10.00 (L) 10. (R) TEN. R5

25. 10.00 (L) 10.
Date—September 18, 1879, December 8, 1879, November 15, 1879.
Imprint—Allen Lane & Scott, Phila. R5

PITTSBURGH—PITTSBURGH, CASTLE SHANNON & WASHINGTON RAILROAD

26. 1.00 No description. R7

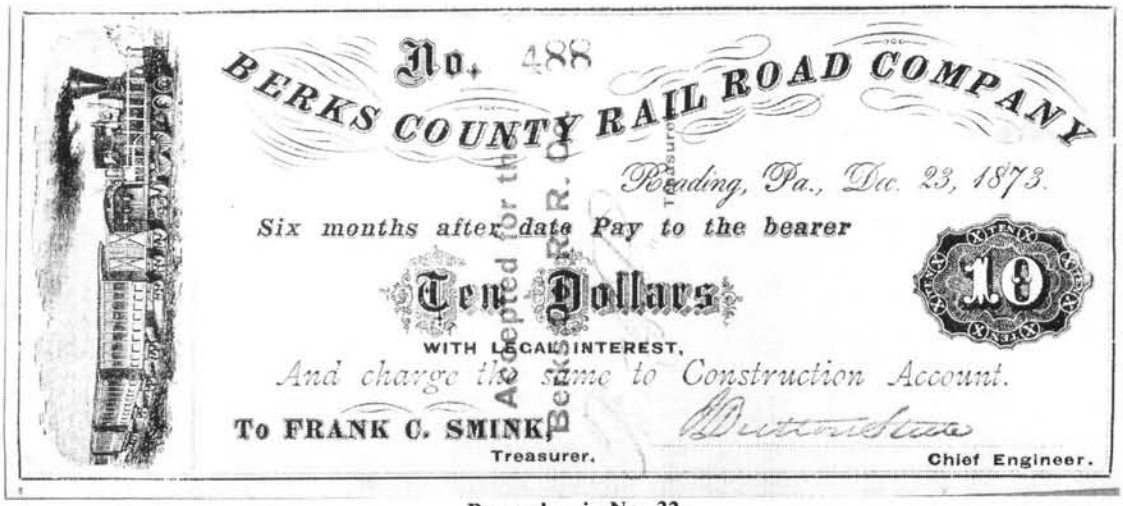


Pennsylvania No. 25

READING—BERKS COUNTY RAILROAD COMPANY

The railroad was chartered in 1871 and reorganized July 1874, as the Berks & Lehigh Railroad. On June 14, 1880, it was again reorganized as the Schuylkill & Lehigh Railroad, and ran from High's Farm, near Reading, to Slatington, and with branches totaled 48 miles. April 11, 1883, the road was leased to the Philadelphia & Reading, for 999 years from May 1, 1883. On December 1, 1896, the lease was assumed by the Philadelphia & Reading, and later became part of the Reading System.

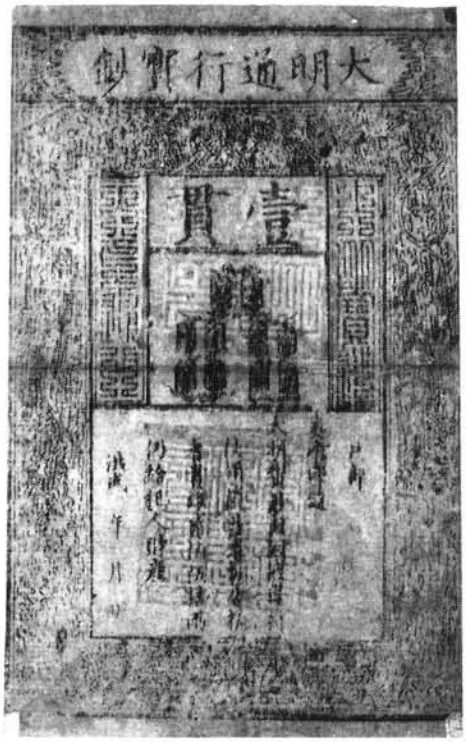
27.	1.00	(L) Train. (R) 1.	R4
28.	1.00	(L) Dog, safe, ONE above. (R) 1.	R4
29.	5.00	Similar to No. 27, except denomination.	R4
30.	5.00	Similar to No. 28, except denomination.	R4
31.	10.00	Similar to No. 27, except denomination.	R4
32.	10.00	Similar to No. 28, except denomination.	R4
33.	20.00	Similar to No. 28, except denomination.	R5
34.	50.00	Similar to No. 28, except denomination. Date—Oct. 2, 1873, part ink, for the dog vignettes. Dec. 23, 1873, for train vignettes. Imprint—None.	R5



Pennsylvania No. 32

OLDEST CHINESE NOTE

The *Banker's Magazine* recently printed a facsimile of a Chinese Treasury note of the year 1367, probably the oldest piece of paper money in existence. This note was found last January, along with other valuables, in a bronze statue of Buddha which stood in a temple within the enclosure of the summer palace of the Empress Dowager of China. Italian soldiers engaged in looting broke a hole in the base of the figure, and the paper money tum[b]led out along with gold, silver and brass coins, lentils, rice, rolls of prayers, etc. The note was issued, according to the printing on it, "by the Board of Revenue of the Emperor Hung Wu in the year 1367," and its value is stated to be "250 taels" (about $167). It professed to be "redeemable in silver bullion." Besides being the oldest known piece of paper money, this treasury note makes it clear that Gutenburg was not the first user of movable type. The note was clearly printed with movable type at a date over a hundred years before Gutenburg began to experiment. — *Winona* (Minn.) *Republican and Herald*, July 25, 1901.



(Paper money was first used in China during the reign of Yan H'u (A.D. 806-820), some say as early as Kao Tsung (A.D. 650-683); it was not printed but handwritten. Although Gutenburg developed printing from movable type in Europe in the mid-15th century, examples of movable type were first made in Korea in 1403. The note described and illustrated was printed from a wood block, not movable type. Surviving notes of this type, 8¾ × 13½ inches, are rather expensive. *Realistic* replicas printed on handmade, mulberry bark paper are available for $28 from the ANA Museum Store, 818 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3279.) (ed.)

WHEN A CHINESE BANK FAILS

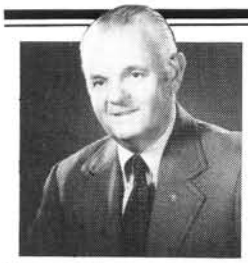
Bank notes were issued in China as early as the ninth century, when the art of printing was unknown in Europe. These notes have generally been redeemed, because in China, when a bank fails, all the clerks and managers have their heads chopped off and thrown in a heap along with the books of the firm. And so it has happened in those good old barbarous times that for the past 500 years not a single Chinese bank has suspended payment.

Now that China is coming under the sway of western civilization, we have no doubt it will have the same financial troubles as its more civilized banking brethren. — Chambers' Journal. — Sanborn (N. Dak.) *Enterprise*, Dec. 31, 1893.

NEWSPAPER CURRENCY

A California publisher has issued a new style of currency which he describes as follows:

Pay checks in cherry color, printed in $5 amounts except one blank for the odd amount in pay due, are supplied to the employes of the *Mail*, of Woodland. "They show the merchants," advises Eugene C. Stowe, publisher, "that they are getting some of the home town newspaper money, and they are a silent aid to the advertising man. When our merchants see some of these cherry checks in the pile they take to the bank, they know they came from the newspaper. We print them for each month, and the boys like to carry them instead of cash." — *North Dakota Press Association Bulletin*, Aug. 1929.



Interest Bearing Notes

Roger H. Durand

The 12th Annual International Paper Money Show

You have probably already read that this show set its all time attendance record. If not the best, it certainly was one of the most outstanding paper money shows to date. Our general meeting had one of the largest attendance I have witnessed. After the meeting, Tom Synder spoke on the small-size national SPMC project; it was well received. At our annual banquet, the Tom Bain raffle set a new record for receipts and also for the largest amount and value of the donated material. I would like to thank everyone who helped make this event a success. We awarded no best of show plaque for the exhibits. The SPMC had no formal program for the appointing of judges, judging rules, etc. This problem is being corrected. Rules for paper money exhibits are being formed. I have appointed a committee to handle judging so that this unfortunate occurrence will not be repeated. On behalf of the Society, I would like to offer my apologies to the exhibitors.

Wismer Round Table

This event was well attended by authors, past and present. Many new ideas were discussed, which left the current authors with a feeling of satisfaction. James Haxby spoke and volunteered some interesting ideas toward research and numbering. This was discussed at length and the new authors left with plenty of helpful information. With the enthusiasm exhibited by those present, I'm sure this project will continue to flourish.

Wismer Project Update

A new author has been assigned for the state of Nevada. Please send any information or new discoveries concerning Nevada to:

Douglas McDonald, 320 S. Wells, Reno, NV 89502

A new up-to-date listing for all state authors will appear in *PAPER MONEY* in the near future. There are a few more new appointments under consideration and they will be reported as they are assigned. We will then provide the membership with a master listing of all authors.

The 97th ANA Anniversary Convention

The ANA Convention was well-attended, judging by the activity at the dealers' tables. There was not as much paper money in evidence as in the past two conventions, but most collectors found a few new notes for their collections. Our regional meeting was also well-attended. John Wilson, the guest speaker, conducted the meeting in my place as I did not arrive until Thursday, the day after our meeting was scheduled. Since we awarded no best of show plaque in Memphis, we honored the best paper money exhibit with an award at this show. We also gave the Julian Blanchard award to the best paper money exhibit with a tie-in to proofs, vignettes, postage stamps and related material. This is the last time this award will be given at the ANA. It will be awarded in Memphis in the future. Gene Hessler won both the awards.

The 3rd International Paper Money Convention

The next paper money event during this busy season will take place in conjunction with the GENA show at Cherry Hill, New Jersey from Sept. 23rd through the 25th, 1988.

Check the publications for times and location. We will hold a regional meeting in conjunction with this show and will also make our hospitality table available. If any members would like to assist the SPMC, please see me at the table. We appreciate any help our members can provide. Hope to see you all in New Jersey.

RECRUITEMENT REPORT

Collector	N. Oppenheim	5
	B. Cochran	4
Dealer	R. Balbaton	4
	T. Denly	2

AWARD WINNERS AT CINCINNATI ANA CONVENTION

The following received awards for their paper money exhibits in the specified categories. In one instance there was no second or third place award.

U.S. Paper Money. first, **Martin Leimkuhler** (Fractional Currency and Its History); second, **William Mross** (Evolution of $1 Large-Size Silver Certificates); third, **Tommy Acker** (Spartanburg, SC Nationals).

U.S. Obsolete Paper Money: first, **Dr. Radford Stearns** (State of Georgia 1861-1865).

Foreign Paper Money: first, **Gene Hessler** (Five Bank Note Artists); second, **Fred Schwan** (German Barter Units 1946-1948); third, **Jesse Patnck** (New Ink May Revolutionize Currency).

In the Junior category the following awards were made. First, **Laura Lewis** (Florida Fractional Currency Sheets, 3rd Issue); second, **Greg Lyon** (Disney Dollars); third, **Paul D'Arcy** (Unwanted Currency: The History of the Small-Size $2 Bill).

The Julian Blanchard Award, given by the SPMC for an exhibit that combines bank notes, proofs, vignettes and stamps was received by **Gene Hessler** for his exhibit previously mentioned.

CHANGES IN DUES PAYMENT

All members are required to make a payment toward their 1989 dues. Please compare the date on the label on your dues envelope to the following table and make the appropriate payment:

1-89	$20.00	6-89	$9.99
2-89	$16.65	8-89	$6.66
4-89	$13.32	10-89	$3.33

If you have any questions please contact the Secretary.

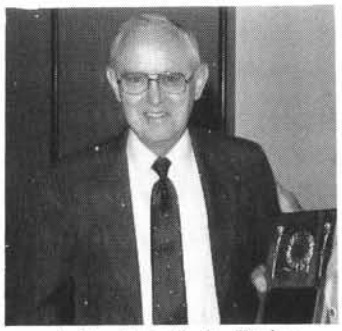
MEMPHIS MEMENTOS

Henry N. McCarl (first literary award) and President Roger Durand.

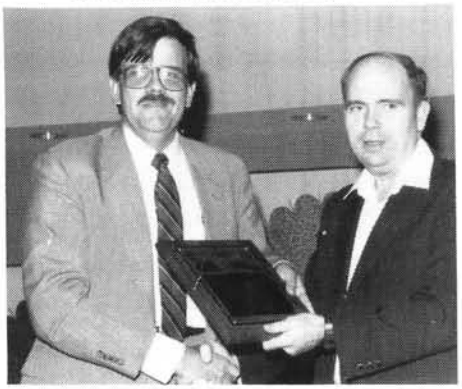
Tom Snyder addresses the SPMC meeting.

Bob Cochran (second literary award).

Mike Crabb and Bob Charles (ABNCo) open the show.



J. Roy Pennell, Jr. (Nathan Gold Award).



Master-of-ceremonies Wendell Wolka, at left, and banquet speaker Fred Schwan.
(Photographs by Chiyo and Roy Peterson)

Ron Horstman addresses the SPMC meeting.

MEMBERSHIP DIRECTOR

Ronald Horstman
P.O. Box 6011
St. Louis, MO 63139

NEW MEMBERS

7640 Shawn Henry, 1221 Faichney Dr., Apt. 1, Watertown, NY 13601; C, U.S. bank notes.
7641 Peter M. Frenzel, 798 N. William St., Baldwin, NY 11510-1434.
7642 Don Voss, 4305 Scout Camp Rd., Eveleth, MN 55734; C, MN national bank notes.
7643 David M. Stouffer, 4601 Zebra Ln., St. Joseph, MO 64506; C, Type notes.
7644 Keith Edison, P.O. Box 26, Mondovi, WI 54755; C&D, National bank notes.
7646 James Haxby, 4400 NW Walnut Blvd. #50, Corvallis, OR 97330; C.
7646 William Popynick, P.O. Box 17584, Plantation, FL 33318; D, U.S. & world.
7647 Duane Rice, Rt. 2, Box 133, Black River Falls, WI 54615; C, National currency.
7648 James McGovern, 12025-56th Place S., Seattle, WA 98176; C, World-wide currency.
7649 Raye Benefield, Drawer B, Guntersville, AL 35976; C, National bank notes.
7650 Lew Newman, RD 4 Bello Vedere, Wheeling, WV 26003; C.
7651 David Higgs, Rt. 2, Box 259, Cookeville, TN 38501; C, Large Size US.
7652 Frank Lanza, 28 Hurtin St., Port Jefferson Sta., NY 11776; C.
7653 Nicholas Aitchison, Chantry Cottage, High St. Girton, Nr. Newark, Notts, UK; USA Confederates/English Provincial.
7654 Tom Lovett, P.O. Box 100, Warm Springs, GA 31830; C, CSA, Fractionals, GA. Large.
7655 Warde H. Dixon, P.O. 415, Camarillo, CA 93011-0415; C&D.
7656 Larry Rafferty, RD 1, West Milton Rd., Ballston Spa, NY 12020; C, Large U.S. currency.
7657 Robert J. Leuver, P.O. Box 16761, Colorado Springs, CO 80935-6761.
7658 John W. Stevens, RD #2, Whitehall, NY 12887; C, National bank notes.
7659 Kevin J. Klitzke, 1377-2nd Ave., Newport, MN 55055; C, Canada, U.S. Small Size.

money mart

Paper Money will accept classified advertising from members only on a basis of 15¢ per word, with a minimum charge of $3.75. The primary purpose of the ads is to assist members in exchanging, buying, selling, or locating specialized material and disposing of duplicates. Copy must be non-commercial in nature. Copy must be legibly printed or typed, accompanied by prepayment made payable to the Society of Paper Money Collectors, and reach the Editor, Gene Hessler, P.O. Box 8147, St. Louis, MO 63156 by the tenth of the month preceding the month of issue (i.e. Dec. 10, 1988 for Jan. 1989 issue). Word count: Name and address will count as five words. All other words and abbreviations, figure combinations and initials count as separate. No check copies. 10% discount for four or more insertions of the same copy. Sample ad and word count.

WANTED: CONFEDERATE FACSIMILES by Upham for cash or trade for FRN block letters, $1 SC, U.S. obsolete. John W. Member, 000 Last St., New York, N.Y. 10015. (22 words: $2: SC: U.S.: FRN counted as one word each)

WANTED: MACERATED MONEY: postcards and any other items made out of macerated money. Please send full details to my attention. Bertram M. Cohen, PMW, 169 Marlborough St., Boston, MA 02116 (138)

NEW YORK NATIONALS WANTED. Athens, Catskill, Coxsackie, Germantown, Hudson, Hunter, Kinderhook, Philmont, Tannersville, Windham. Send description and price. All letters answered. Robert Moon, Box 81, Kinderhook, NY 12106 (138)

KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN NATIONALS WANTED. Also want Michigan Nationals with serial number ONE and Michigan cancelled checks prior to 1900. Jack Fisher, 3123 Bronson Blvd., Kalamazoo, MI 49008. (140)

NUMBER 1 and 11111111 UNITED STATES type notes wanted and unusual United States error notes. Jack Fisher, 3123 Bronson Blvd., Kalamazoo, MI 49008. (140)

KUWAIT 1960 NOTES in regular issue and specimen, also want Jordan, Saudi Arabia and scarce Middle East notes. Jack Fisher, 3123 Bronson Blvd., Kalamazoo, MI 49008. (140)

CANADA WANTED. 1923 $2 all signatures and seals. Low serial numbers 1935 Bank of Canada and Canada specimen notes. Jack Fisher, 3123 Bronson Blvd., Kalamazoo, MI 49008. (140)

STOCK CERTIFICATES & BONDS – buy and sell! Current catalog of interesting certificates for sale, $1. Buying all—but especially interested in early Western certificates. Ken Prag, Box 531PM, Burlingame, CA 94011, phone (415) 566-6400. (149)

WANTED, ALL OBSOLETE CURRENCY, ESPECIALLY GEORGIA, which I collect. Particularly want any city-county issues, Atlanta Bank, Georgia RR Banking, Bank of Darien, Pigeon Roost Mining, Monroe RR Banking, Bank of Hawkinsville, La Grange Bank, Central Bank Milledgeville, Ruckersville Banking Co., Bank of St. Marys, Cotton Planters Bank, any private scrip. I will sell duplicates. Claud Murphy, Jr., Box 15091, Atlanta, GA 30333. (138))

WANTED: OBSOLETE CURRENCY, SCRIP, BANK ITEMS AND CONFEDERATE ITEMS OF NORTH CAROLINA. Single items or collections. Send description and price. Jim Sazama, P.O. Box 1235, Southern Pines, NC 28387. (139)

BANK NOTE CO. SAMPLE BOOKS WANTED. Also annual reports or sales brochures featuring vignettes. Jeff Price, P.O. Box 5579, Santa Monica, CA 90405. (137)

WANTED: 1907 clearing house scrip and checks. Need examples from most states; please send full description or photocopy with price. I am particularly interested in Washington, Oregon, Georgia, New York, Ohio, Michigan, and Texas. Need information on other states also. Tom Sheehan, P.O. Box 14, Seattle, WA 98111. (139)

OHIO NATIONALS WANTED: Also want Lowell, Holland, Tyler, Ryan, Jordan, O'Neill. Private Collector. Lowell Yoder, P.O. Box 444, Holland, OH 43528. (142)

BONDS & SHARES. Private collector will buy all your unwanted stock and bond certificates for cost at a price. All countries and classifications before 1940. Send photocopy and price wanted. J. Glaser, 6900 E. Camelback Rd., Suite 430, Scottsdale, AZ 85251. (139)

UNCIRCULATED, original, unprocessed U.S. large-size type and large nationals wanted by collector. Paying over green sheet for some choice CUs and many gems. Write: Michael Abramson, P.O. Box 6105, Duluth, MN 55816. (137)

PAPER MONEY MAGAZINES WANTED: I need original issues of the first twelve *PAPER MONEY* magazines published by SPMC; sets considered. Robert Galiette, 10 Wilcox Lane, Avon, CT 06001. (138)

WANTED FOR my personal collection, large and small-size national currency from Atlantic City, NJ. Don't slip, write first with what you have for sale. Frank Iacovone, P.O. Box 266, Bronx, NY 10465-0266. (140)

BUYING OLD BANK CHECKS, certificates of deposit, bills of exchange, older books on Confederate or obsolete bank notes. Bob Pyne, P.O. Box 149064, Orlando, FL 32814. (145)

WANTED: INVERTED BACKS FOR MY PERSONAL COLLECTION . Any condition; large and small-size notes. Please send photo or description with your price for the notes. Lawrence C. Feuer, c/o C&F, 200 E. Post Rd., White Plains, NY 10601. (146)

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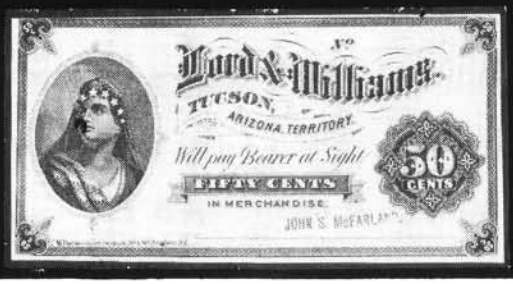

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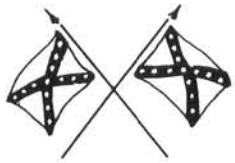

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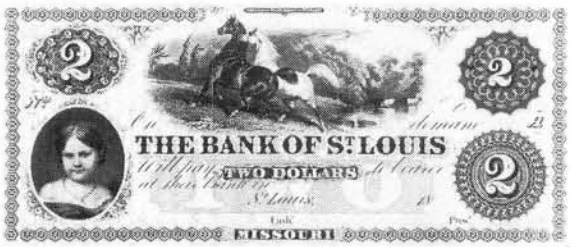

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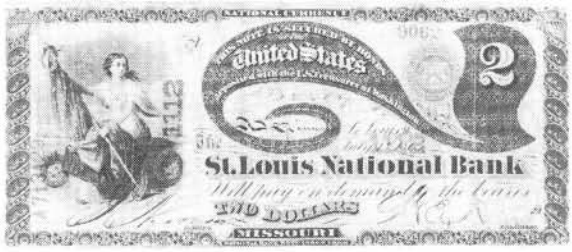

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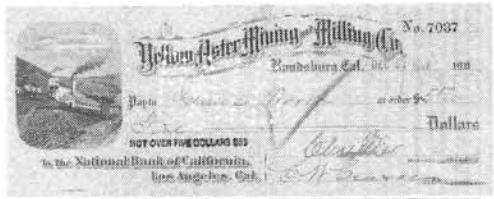

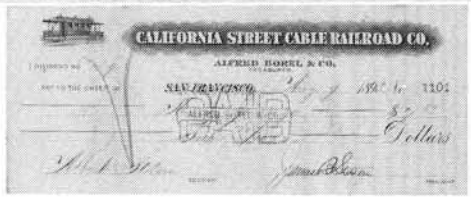

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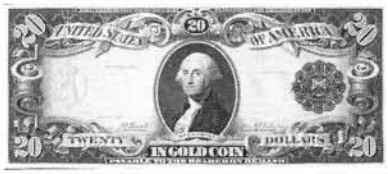

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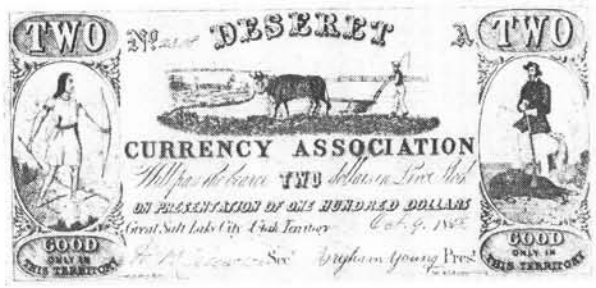

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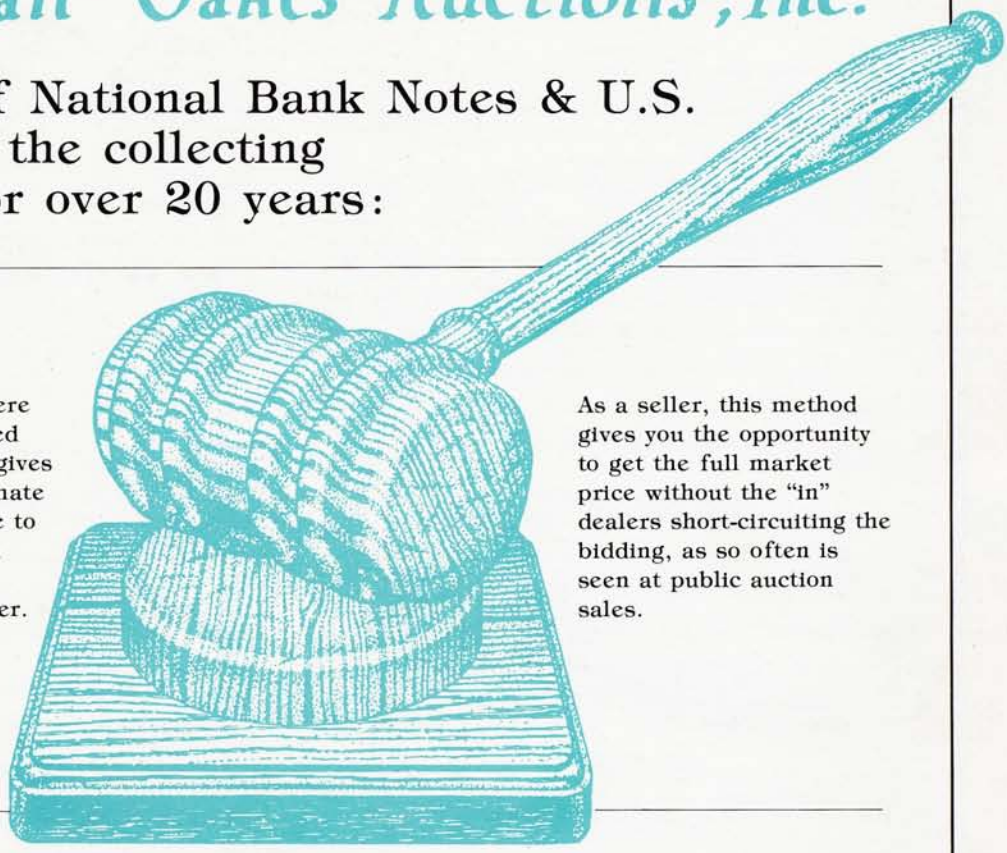

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